

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 26th October 1912.

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NOTES

CONFIDENTIAL

1944

NATIVE PAPERS IN BIRMINGHAM

Week ending 10 October 1944

The first of the papers was the Birmingham Post and Mercury.

The second was the Birmingham Evening Mail.

The third was the Birmingham Daily Mail.

The fourth was the Birmingham Daily Express.

The fifth was the Birmingham Daily News.

The sixth was the Birmingham Daily Worker.

The seventh was the Birmingham Daily Mirror.

The eighth was the Birmingham Daily Herald.

The ninth was the Birmingham Daily News.

The tenth was the Birmingham Daily Worker.

The eleventh was the Birmingham Daily Mirror.

The twelfth was the Birmingham Daily Herald.

The thirteenth was the Birmingham Daily News.

The fourteenth was the Birmingham Daily Worker.

The fifteenth was the Birmingham Daily Mirror.

The sixteenth was the Birmingham Daily Herald.

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(1279)

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

LIST OF VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

(Corrected up to the 10th August 1912.)

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kamal Lal Das; Hindu, Karmakar; age 28 years ...	1,500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bihari Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 55 years; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45 years; Satyendra Kumar Bhow.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukherji, v.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 51 years; Viswanath Mukherji, B.L., Brahmin, age 40 years.	450
4	"Barisal Hitlahi" ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Baidya, age 35 years ...	500
5	"Banga Janani" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari)	Do. ...	Sasi Mohan Adhikari, Baidya, age 37 years ...	.....
6	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sureschandra Samajpati; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 41 years; Mani Lal Banerji, age 36 years.	18,000 to 20,000
7	"Birbhum Hitlahi" ...	Bolpur (Birbhum)	Do. ...	Dibakar Banerji; Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years ...	250
8	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri (Do.)	Do. ...	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 35 years ...	300
9	"Birbhum Vasi" ...	Rampurhat (Do.)	Do. ...	Nili Katan Mukherji, B.A., Brahmin, age 44 years ...	250
10	"Biswadut" ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri; Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	1,500
11	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Probodhananda Sarkar, B.L., Kayastha, age 31 years ...	500
12	"Chabbi Pargana Vartavaha" ...	Bhowanipore ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha, age 29 years ...	500 to 700
13	"Charumihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Baikuntha Nath Sen, B.L., Kayastha, age 48 years ...	1,100
14	"Chinsura Varata-vaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Dinanath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	80
15	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Dutt and Kettra Nath Sen ...	4,000
16	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya, age 46 years ...	80
17	"Dacca Praks" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukhunda Behari Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 43 years ...	80
18	"Dhruba Tara" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
19	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Pandit Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharjee, Brahmin, age 56 years.	1,500
20	"Faridpur Hitlahini" ...	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Raj Mohan Masumdar, Baidya, age about 72 years ...	400
21	"Gaud Dut" ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla ...	.....
22	"Hindu Ranjika" ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kasimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan, Printer, age 41 years ...	185
23	"Hindusthan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Das Dutt ...	1,000
24	"Hitavadi" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Mukherji and Sakharan Ganesh Denshkar	20,000 to 30,000
25	"Hitavarta" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
26	"Islam Rabi" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Nazimuddin Ahmad, Musliman, age about 35 years	700
27	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do. ...	.....	About 300
28	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri; Hindu, Kayastha ...	500
29	"Jyoti" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kali Sankar Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47 years ...	1,200 to 2,000
30	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do. ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	500

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BENGALI—contd.				
31	"Kasipore Nibasi" ...	Barisal	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukherji ; Brahmin ; age 66 years	500
32	"Khulnavaasi" ...	Khulna	Do.	Gopal Chandra Mukherji ; Hindu, Brahmin, age 51 years	300
33	"Malda Samachar"	Malda	Do.	Kali Prasanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years	440
34	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia	Do.	Bagala Charan Ghosh ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years ...	About 500
35	"Midnapore Hitaishi"	Midnapore	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years	500
36	"Medini Bandhab"	Ditto	Do.	Deb Das Karan ; Hindu, Sadgop ; age 44 years	400
37	"Mahamaya" ...	Chinsura	Do.	Hem Sasi Som, Kayastha, age 57 years	150
38	"Moslem Hitaishi" ...	Calcutta	Do.	Shaik Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque	4,000 to 5,000
39	"Muhammadi" ...	Ditto	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Mussalman, age 37 years, and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	2,000
40	"Murshidabad Hitaishi."	Saidabad	Do.	Banwari Lal Goswami ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years ...	200
41	"Nayak" ...	Calcutta	Daily	Birendra Chandra Ghosh and Panchkari Banerjee	1,500 to 2,000
42	"Navavanga" ...	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kisore Ray, Kayastha, age 35 years	500
43	"Noakhali Sammilani"	Noakhali	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Das, Kayastha	200
44	"Nihar" ...	Contai	Do.	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo, age 43 years	330
45	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years ...	500
46	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, age 47 years	300
47	"Pabna Hitaishi"	Pabna	Do.	Basant Kumar Vidyavinode, Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 36 years.	500
48	"Praja Bandhu" ...	Tippura	Fortnightly ...	Munshi Muhammad Ali Mean, Musalman, age 53 years ...	200
49	"Prasun" ...	Katwa	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin age 47 years, and Banku Behary Ghose, Goala, age 41 years.	615
50	"Preitker" ...	Berhampur	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Brahmin, age 64 years ...	500
51	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterji, Brahmin, age 41 years	About 700
52	"Rajakati" ...	Do.	Do.	Bagala Charan Ghosh, Kayastha, age 41 years	110
53	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol	Do.	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahmin, age 36 years	500
54	"Rangpur Darpan"	Rangpur (Bhotmari)	Do.	Braja Nath Basak ; Hindu, Tanti ; age 52 years	200
55	"Rangpur Dikpraka"	Ditto ditto ...	Do.	Hara Sarker Meitra, Brahmin, age 66 years	300
56	"Samay" ...	Calcutta	Do.	Jnanendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 58 years ...	500 to 600
57	"Sanjaya" ...	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Kayastha, age about 38 years	500
58	"Sanjivani" ...	Calcutta	Do.	Lalit Mohan Das, late Professor, City College ; Sibnath Sastri, M.A. ; Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Editor, "Modern Review," etc. ; K. K. Mitter.	11,000
59	"Samsodhini" ...	Chittagong	Do.	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo, age 60 years	400
60	"Suhrid" ...	Perojpur	Fortnightly ...	Ram Chandra Pal, Kayastha	200
61	"Subarnabanik" ...	Calcutta	Weekly ... ..	.....	.....
62	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika."	Ditto	Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 39 years, and Mrinal Kanti Ghosh.	2,500
63	"Siksha Samachar"	Dacca	Do.	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Baidya, age 36 year
64	"The Calcutta Advertiser"	Calcutta	Do.
65	"Tippura Guide" ...	Comilla	Do.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGALI—consolid.					
66	"Tippura Hitalsahi"	Tippura	Weekly	Kamaliya Kumar Singha, Brahmo, age 33 years	700
67	"Vartabaha"	Ranaghat	Do.	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 41 years	500 to 600
68	"Viswavarta"	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Baldya, age 36 years.	1,000
HINDI.					
69	"Bajrang Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya)	Monthly ... ..	.....	.....
70	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Weekly	Ambika Prasad Bajpayi	About 4,000
71	"Dainik Bharat Mitra"	Do.	Daily	Ambika Prasad Bajpayi Hindustani, Brahmin, age 45; (3) Panchowri Banerji, age 30, Brahmin.	300
72	"Bihar Bandhu"	Patna	Weekly	Mahabir Prasad Bania	400
73	"Biharee"	Bankipore	Do.	Akshauri Basudeo Narayan Singh and Purushottam Prasad Sarina.	700
74	"Ghar Bandhu"	Ranchi	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott	1,250
75	"Hindi Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Weekly	Hari Krishna Joahar, Khetri, age 36 years	1,500
76	"Hitavarta"	Do.	Do.	Habu Rao Paradkar; Maharashtra Brahmin; age 30 years	3,000 to 4,000
77	"Lakshmi"	Gaya	Monthly	Mahadeo Prasad, age 38 years	200
78	"Marwari"	Calcutta	Weekly	E. K. Tebriwalla, Hindu, Agarwalla, age 41 years	500
79	"Narad"	Chapra	Daily ... ..	.....	.....
80	"Narad"	Do.	Weekly ... ..	.....	.....
81	"Siksha"	Bankipore	Do.	Pandit Sakal Narayan Pandey Kavyatirtha, Brahmin	200
82	"Mithila Mihir"	Darbhanga	Do.	Pandit Joganand Kumar	600
83	"Teli Samachar"	Bar	Monthly ... ..	.....	.....
84	"Tirhut Samachar"	Muzaffarpur	Weekly	Sangeswar Prasad Sarma, Brahmin	400
URDU.					
85	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	Do.	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 years	500
86	"Darul Hukumat"	Calcutta	Weekly and bi-weekly.	Hafiz Bux Ellahi, Muhammadan, age 43 years	1,000
87	"Durbar Gazette"	Do.	Daily	Nawab Ali, Muhammadan	1,000
88	"Star of India"	Arrah	Weekly	Muhammad Zahurul Haque, Muhammadan, age 61 years	657
PERSIAN.					
89	"Habul Matin"	Calcutta	Weekly and daily	Syed Jelaiddin, Shiah Muhammadan, age 61 years	1,000
URIYA.					
90	"Garjatbasini"	Talchar State	Weekly	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 43 years	In Orissa.
91	"Sambalpur Hitalshini."	Deoghar	Do.	Dina Bandhu Gornayak, Chasa, age 37 years	Do.
92	"Samvad Vaheka"	Balasore	Do.	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 37 years	400
93	"Uriya and Nava-samvad."	Do.	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen; Hindu, Tamli age 60 years	450
94	"Utkal Varta"	Calcutta	Do.	Hrishikesh Pandey, Kavira;	500
95	"Utkal Dipika"	Cuttack	Do.	Gouri Sankar Ray	1,200

(1282)

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 10th August 1912.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Chandravanshiya Hitkari	Rewari	Dinapore	Monthly	.....
2	Al Modabbir	...	Patna	Weekly	.....
3	Al-Hilal	...	Calcutta	Do.	.....
4	Suraj	...	Pabna	Do.	.....
5	Bihar Patrika	...	Chapra	Do.	.....
6	Ittihad	...	Bihar	Do.	.....

No. 73—"The Biharee" has ceased to exist.
No. 75—"The Hitavarta" has ceased to exist.
No. 87—"The Mahamaya" has ceased to exist.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE ALHILAL [Calcutta] of the 9th October writes:—

ALHILAL.
Oct. 9th, 1912.

The first item of the programme of the present crusade proclaimed by Europe consists of the final decision about the East or the division of Turkey in Europe. This division would have been effected long before but for the rivalry of the European Powers, which fortunately allowed the Islamic Government to exist longer in Europe than would otherwise have been possible. All the European Powers consented at the Paris Conference to be responsible for the integrity of the Government at Constantinople.

But this rivalry did not stand in the way of the independence of the Balkans. Turkey was weakened by the independence of these States, which was decided upon at the Berlin Congress.

Only Macedonia has remained under the Turkish Government, but here also the European Powers are as usual trying to create troubles and cause civil wars and bloodshed, so that it may also be freed from the Turkish yoke. The last plan to fan the fire of internal revolt was the appointment in the time of Sultan Abdul Hamid of the High Commissioners of the Powers having under them separate military police. The result was that by the end of 1907 a great disturbance was created throughout Macedonia. Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece openly sent their armies and each of them began to plunder the neighbouring places. King Edward and the Czar of Russia had a private interview at Reval, and soon after, the Anglo-Russian scheme was prepared to test the ever-bending policy of the Sultan. This was a hard and critical moment for Turkey in Europe, but just then there was a change of government in Turkey. This change frustrated all the hopes of Europe. From the time of the Paris Conference till that of the Conference at Berlin it was all along being alleged that Turkey in Europe had no constitutional government and therefore there was no guarantee for the safety and independence of her Christian subjects.

The establishment of constitutional government in Turkey stopped the demands of the Powers, and the whole of Europe was silenced by the unexpected change. But although apparently the new government was cheerfully welcomed all round, they renewed the demands after a time on the ground that the constitutional government made no effort to reform the state of things in Macedonia. The Press of England took the lead in this matter and generally began to reproach the new government of Turkey for being unsuccessful and ineffectual. The young Turks were fully aware that these reproaches came from a country where Parliament had been the cause of revolts and bloodshed for four hundred years; they, therefore, calmly listened to these reproaches and waited for the country to pass out of the difficulties that are incidental to a change of government. The indifference of England obliged the Committee of Union and Progress to look to Germany for help, but England with the help of Kamil Pasha began to oppose the efforts of the Committee.

While on one hand the English papers were welcoming the constitutional change, Russia, Austria and the Balkans on the other resorted to their old practices. Its first result was the rising in Albania, in which it was shown that the Russian, Servian and Greek agents supplied arms and money to the enemies of Turkey. This was followed by war in Tripoli. This afforded a good chance to the Balkans to gain their object. There was no reason why Servia, which was dreaming of becoming a powerful government, should not take advantage of this opportunity. Austria, Russia and Greece instigated it all the more. Unfortunately the enemies of the Committee became an instrument in the hands of others at this moment and began to spread rebellion in Albania in order to defeat the Committee. Italy wanted to press Turkey for peace in Tripoli and therefore fomented a quarrel in the Balkans as early as possible. So the question of Macedonia was now again raised.

The beginning of the present agitation is said to be the incident of Kochana, but really this itself was due to the united efforts of the Balkans for gaining an opportunity and excuse for raising the question of Macedonia. Thus it was meant to clear the path for the independence of Macedonia and

interference of the Powers by charging Turkey with atrocities. The present difficulties are not a new thing for the Turkish Government, which has been undergoing similar trials for a century. It will have to cope with five Powers, besides being engaged with Tripoli. It has to face Greece and Austria, besides the Balkan confederacy. Crete also taking up the side of Greece will surely stand against it. The formal consent of the present ministry for peace, which may not, God forbid, prove fatal to Islam, is evidently the result of these difficulties. Perhaps God has doomed Turkey to bloodshed.

The constitutional government always tried to avoid war and sought for opportunity to make reforms and necessary changes; but various obstructions prevented it from carrying out the desired reforms. Internal disputes arose after the change of government, but the question of Bosnia and Herzegovina that sprung up at the time diverted the attention of the people towards Austria. After this, when everything was settled, the old questions were revived. There was great fear of some internal commotion at this time; but fortunately Italy came to help by declaring war in Tripoli.

Turkey had again a most critical time before it and the new programme of the Committee of Union and Progress was about to take action according to its last proclamation fatal to the Caliphate of Islam, when a new incident defeated the purposes of the Committee. The declaration of war by the Balkan confederacy was but a message of life to Turkey. The war at Tripoli had awakened the minds of the people, but the Turkish swords were not gifted with a new life in them. This war was but limited to the interior of Tripoli and a few Turkish warriors had taken part in it. The Turkish swords had practically no share in it. The dispute now relates to a land which has long been thirsty of blood, in which the names of Muhammad Fateh and Sulaiman Saheb Karan are still remembered.

Although at the time of internal disputes and war in Tripoli, the declaration of war by the united European Powers naturally creates much anxiety, there is really nothing to be anxious for, but on the contrary much to be thankful to God for the consequences. In the near future we expect more startling results than from the war at Tripoli. The success or failure of Islam never depends on reasons and causes. If Bulgaria is getting air-ships, Greece is purchasing four destructive ships from England, Austria has already ordered for military preparations, and the military strength of the combined Balkan States is very dreadful and dangerous, we have nothing to be afraid of, because there is a Power on our side which defies all human strength and courage.

The Mussalmans must remember that the Christian world is at present spending all its energy in turning out Islam from Europe, but such an attempt against Islam is not a new thing. The tree of Islam is now 1,300 years old, and so it must be so deeply rooted that Christian Europe can hardly uproot it. When it was young, even then an attempt was made to pull it up by the root, but by the blessing of God the attempt proved to be unsuccessful. The same God who saved it at that delicate time can show His wonders even now; although the world has changed, He remains unchanged.

Thanks to God that the first great result of this war has been favourable. The Committee of Union and Progress having seen the Balkan endeavours, has announced that it is ready to help the Government with all its strength to save the country from its present crisis.

ALPANCH,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

2. Referring to the Balkan and Turkish dispute and the expected intervention of the European Powers, the *Alpanch* [Bankipur] of the 11th October says:—

Turkey and the Balkans.

We look to the intervention of the European Powers with great apprehension and suspicion, because they are the real cause of the present situation. Experience has also taught us that whenever these peace-loving Powers intervene they always decide in favour of the Christian party getting something more than what they could expect from their success in war. We therefore desire that the Turks should once for all decide their fate by a war. The Muhammadans have got no one to help them except God, so they should look to Him alone for victory.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
Oct. 15th, 1912.

3. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th October writes:—

Russia and Turkey.

To understand the secret of the war in the Balkans it is necessary to examine the policy of Russia. Readers are aware that Russia needs a seaport to realize her ambition.

For this she has made many efforts, none of which, however, has hitherto proved successful. Her defeat by Japan frustrated her hopes in the East. She then turned her eyes towards Persia and tried to reach the Persian Gulf, but England has baffled her attempt in this direction also. The crafty Russia now realizing that her bitterest opponents are England and Japan, changed her policy and made them her friends. Sir Edward Grey, being terrified by the naval rivalry of Germany, has fallen into the meshes of Russia. The Anglo-Russian Convention has thus proved to be the cause of Persia's ruin and England's dishonour.

In Asia also Russia, taking advantage of her alliance with Japan, appropriated Mongolia. But all these not having secured her an outlet to the sea, she is now making an attempt to devour Turkey, and with that end, has made friendship with the petty Balkan States. It is this secret move of Russia which has afforded these States an opportunity to declare war under the pretext of securing Macedonian independence. The outbreak of war will give Russia an opportunity to take up arms. It may be asked, what has led England, who resisted Russia's advance in this direction so far, to offer her such an opportunity? The fact is, England had to withdraw her navy from the Mediterranean in alarm of a German invasion and expected France to fill up by her fleet the gap thus made there. Russia is also England's friend to-day, and so, if she promises protection to England's trade, there is no reason why Russia should not be allowed access to the Mediterranean, Sir Edward Grey thinking that England would thereby have two friends in place of one in that sea. It is quite possible that crafty Russia, having probed the inner feelings of Britain, has incited the Balkan States to revolt. Is it possible that M. Sazonoff should not have satisfied himself that England wants to have two friends in the Mediterranean? Otherwise he would not have the courage to act in the way he has done. Russia has after 25 years' incessant labour been able to get an opportunity once more to realize her wish, having got Sir Edward Grey in her trap.

Austria's alarm and her efforts to increase her army and navy, Russia's mobilising her army, the anxiety of Germany, a French journal's expressing its regret at a portion of the French army remaining engaged in Morocco, Lloyd George's suspending his agitation for reforms at home, and an attack on England's policy by semi-official French organs, the *Matin* and *Jan*, point clearly to what all these are driving at, viz., the satisfaction of Russian ambition. Sir Edward Grey is now so completely in the hands of M. Sazonoff that any escape is simply impossible.

These, after all, are guesses, but the statement of King Nicholas of Macedonia made to the correspondent of the *Exchange Gazette* on the 20th September and the following day, furnishes proof positive of Russian diplomacy. So long as Russia was not prepared, Montenegro had not the courage to declare war; but no sooner she found that Power ready, war has been declared.

4. Referring to the ill-treatment of the Indians in Natal, the *Alpanch* [Bankipur] of the 11th October says that though

The Indians in Natal.

Natal is under the protection of the English Government, yet His Majesty's Indian subjects are subjected to various sorts of ill-treatment and tyranny. These who hear of these cruelties reproach and upbraid the Natal Government. In a decision it has recently been held that the wives of Musalmans are not lawfully married wives in that country, although polygamy is allowed by their religion. It appears that the Musalmans have lost all sense of honour, for they did not make any agitation on this decision. This is not the defamation of the Musalmans alone but of their religion also. They should bring this fact with sufficient strength to the notice of the Government. The cursed League has not shown any sign of activity even in this case.

ALPANCH.
Oct. 11th, 1912.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

5. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 18th October praises the Magistrate of Dacca for having consulted the views of the leading local inhabitants with regard to the murder of Head Constable Ratilal Ray and hopes that this example will be followed by

The Magistrate of Dacca praised.

SAMAY.
Oct. 18th, 1912.

the heads of other districts, for if the rulers and the ruled sincerely co-operate with each other in such matters, unrest and oppression are sure to disappear from the country.

CHARU MIHIR,
Oct. 15th, 1912.

6. The *Charu Mihir* [Calcutta] of the 15th October says that Sutigram, a village under the Gopalpur police-station, is a notorious seat of *budmashes*. Many days ago a number of *budmashes* kidnapped a married daughter of Mukunda Pal of this village. But the police have not yet been able to trace the criminals. This is highly regrettable. Every effort should be made to check ere long the career of crime in the village.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
Oct. 15th, 1912.

7. It is said that high class Englishmen do not come to this country. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th October finds the statement to be true, because, it says, a retired Superintendent of Police is one of the 22 candidates for the post of a Head Constable advertized to be vacant in England. How can the police work be done satisfactorily, asks the paper, when men fit for the post of Head Constable are appointed Superintendent of Police this in country? The answer is, really only third class white men come here, and they are not fit to carry on the administration.

ALFANO H
Oct. 11th, 1912.

8. Referring to the Mymensingh case, the *A'panch* [Bankipur] of the 11th October writes:—
The Mymensingh case.

The sensation caused by the Mymensingh case throughout the whole of India is not at all to be wondered at. The decision has laid down such a strange principle as is regarded with apprehension by every Indian. Everyone feels that his property, life and honour are now at the mercy of the District Magistrate. Every Magistrate can, without any warrant and without any formal complaint, search the house of even a most respectable man, and there would be no remedy for the poor sufferer. This new ruling is very dangerous for us, and we should criticise it very severely. We are surprised to see that the Moslem League has taken no notice of it. Does it not affect the Musalmans? Are they not in danger on account of this ruling? But the League has got nothing to do except offering thanks and expressing grief. Perhaps it thinks that when Congress is doing everything necessary for the welfare of the country, it has got nothing to do. Yes, this is the principle on which the League acts. It is the duty of the Muhammadans to join their Hindu brethren in such matters. It is very difficult for the Muhammadans to reconcile their Hindu brethren if they (Muhammadans) do not do their part of the duty in matters which affect both the communities. If we do not join hands with the Hindus in matters affecting the welfare of the country, but only take our share of the benefits (earned by them), the Hindus would be right to feel angry with us.

Sir John Rees has moved the Parliament to obtain compensation for Mr. Clarke, the Magistrate of Mymensingh. But we ask, why should he get any compensation? Mr. Clarke's case was conducted at the expense of the Government, while as regards his post and promotion he suffered nothing. Compensation in such a case is nothing but waste of public money. Mr. Dass will interpellate (the Government) about this matter. Let us see what reply he gets.

SANJAY,
Sept. 18th, 1912.

9. A correspondent of the *Sanjay* [Faridpur] of the 20th September says that for the last two or three years a number of Musalman rowdies have been committing serious oppressions on the inhabitants of Kagdi and adjacent villages in the Faridpur district. Their oppressions have made several people leave their village homes. No case can stand against the *budmashes* for want of evidence, for people dare not give evidence against them for fear of being molested. Women dare not come out of their houses for fear of these bad characters. The writer gives a few instances of oppression and invites the attention of the Government to the matter.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
Oct. 10th, 1912.

10. The *Moslem Hitashi* [Calcutta] of the 18th October publishes a correspondence in which it is complained that the naib of the zamindari cutocherry at Naliarchar under the Ashtagram thana within the Kishorganj subdivision of the Mymensingh district is committing terrible oppressions on poor Musalman raiyats impoverished by repeated failures of crops, for realising rents which have fallen into arrear. The attention of the Government is drawn to the matter.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

11. Referring to the acquittal of Mr. Bonham-Carter by the Punjab Chief Court of the charge of killing an Indian bearer, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 18th October says that the jury were not at first unanimous, whereupon the Judge asked them to reconsider their verdict. The result was that the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Now the question is whether such orders for reconsidering a verdict are not calculated to raise suspicion in the public mind about the impartiality of the Judge. The paper refrains from saying anything more about this farce of a trial, for it is afraid of the section regarding instigating class against class.

12. The *Kalyani* [Magura] of the 9th October regrets that Government has not yet instituted an enquiry into the conduct of Babu Hari Mohan Ray, Sheristadar of the Judge's Court, Jessore. Nachim peon complains that the Sheristadar makes the Musalman peons work for him as his own paid servants, and threatens them with dismissal from service if they refuse to do his work. Those who give him bribes are favoured with light work. After the publication of these allegations in the *Kalyani*, the local sale notifications have been withheld from this paper. It is hoped that a dutiful and strong-minded official should be deputed to hold an enquiry into the allegations made against Babu Hari Mohan.

13. Referring to the withholding, by order of the District Judge, Jessore, of the local sale notifications from the *Kalyani* newspaper of Magura, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 17th October says that the *Kalyani* had been publishing these notifications for the last ten or twelve years, to the great benefit of the local public. This unexpected order of the District Judge is, therefore, inexplicable. Has it anything to do with the recent publication in that newspaper of some serious allegations against Hari Mohan Sen (?), Sheristadar of the District Judge of Jessore? It is hoped that an enquiry will be held into the matter.

(c)—Jails.

14. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 15th October hopes that Government will grant the prayer of Ullaskar Datta's father to have his insane son restored to him.

Ibid.

15. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 18th October also holds the same view.

(d)—Education.

16. We are not sorry, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th October, at the favour shown by Government to the Domiciled Community by granting for their education Rs. 40,000 in Bengal and Rs. 30,000 in Madras. We do, however, expect equal favour to be shown to all other people in the country in the form of an educational grant bearing a proportion equal to that between their numerical strength and the numerical strength of the Domiciled Community.

17. The *Sitaha* [Arrah] of the 10th October thanks the Government of Bihar and Orissa for their liberality in restoring the grant for primary education in Muzaffarpur, withdrawn by the District Board there.

TRAVELER
SINGAPORE

SAMAY,
Oct. 18th, 1912.

KALYANI,
Oct. 9th, 1912.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 17th, 1912.

CHARU MIHIR,
Oct. 15th, 1912.

SAMAY,
Oct. 18th, 1912.

HITAVADI,
Oct. 18th, 1912.

SHIKSHA,
Oct. 10th, 1912.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 17th, 1912.

18. "Lower school teachers" write in the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 17th October to complain of the extremely deplorable condition of the teachers in the lower schools. Formerly they could earn a decent livelihood, but their income is now deplorably small. The Government spends enough money on the inspecting staff; liberal grants are also made to the secondary and high schools; while the lower schools have to remain contented with the grant of a few books. The King-Emperor made a grant of 50 lakhs of rupees to the Education Department on the occasion of the Coronation. But unfortunately the lower schools have derived no benefit from this grant. The responsibilities of the teachers of the lower schools are not small. If boys are not properly educated in the lower schools they cannot be expected to derive the full benefit of high education. But no teacher can properly do his duties when he and his family are starving. The lower school teachers therefore require greater encouragement from the Government. For the present, let every such teacher be given a monthly aid of Rs. 5 or Rs. 7, which may afterwards be increased to Rs. 10, according to the qualifications of the recipients. They should also be granted pension after 25 years' service. Lord Carmichael is most earnestly prayed to look to the interests of these poor teachers.

MUSLIM HITAISHI,
Oct. 18th, 1912.

19. The *Muslim Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 18th October says that it will be glad to see able and impartial Assistant Inspectors of Schools promoted to Additional Inspectorships, but remarks that if a notorious Musalman-hater like Nalini Babu, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, is appointed an additional Inspector with half a division under his charge, the cause of Musalman education will greatly suffer.

MUSLIM HITAISHI,
Oct. 18th, 1912.

20. In the course of a long article the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 18th October describes in detail how Babu Umesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, the naib of the zamindari catcherry at Shribaradi Sambhuganj, under the Sherpur thana in the Mymensingh district, with the help of some other local men, among whom is Babu Shyama Charan Jhat, panchayet, has been oppressing the local Musalmans and trying to ruin the local Middle English School and Madrassa. The situation as regards the school is summed up as follows by Maulvi Sarafat Ali Khan, Deputy Inspector of Schools, in his remarks on inspection of the school:—

The Maharaja of Muktagachha has got a outcherry here very near the school. The naib has opened a private rival institution, and by doing so, he never means to have a school, but I regret to say, he means to ruin the Middle English School, which has so long served the interests of the public. The naib is bent upon keeping the local Muhammadans without education, and this idea I have seen to exist in many petty zamindars. I cannot bring myself to believe that such an idea can ever be found to be in a Maharaja like that of Muktagachha. Hence I must conclude that as the naib is doing all sorts of mischief to the Secretary, and purely out of grudge, he has ultimately come down upon his school. The naib is a powerful man and the Secretary, Munshi Akbar Ali, is a tenant and a poor individual. False cases have been brought against him by persons under the influence of the naib, as I am led to believe. The Munshi too is a preacher and commands some influence and is respected. Some day, I apprehend, a serious breach of the public peace will occur and a riot between the naib and the Secretary, and the school will be ruined. Sometimes the naib threatens the teacher also.

SARAFAT ALI KHAN,

Deputy Inspector of Schools, Jamalpur.

The writer next cites a number of false cases brought by the naib, the panchayet, and others of their party against Munshi Akbar, his relatives and dependants, and the students of the school, and in conclusion invites the attention of the authorities to the matter.

MUHAMMADI,
Oct. 18th, 1912.

21. Referring to the rustication of a Musalman boy from the High School at Salap in Serajganj and his subsequent whipping by Mr. Gunn, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, already reported, a correspondent of the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th October draws the attention of the authorities to Mr. Gunn's conduct, which has created much discontent among Musalman students,

Terrible oppression.

may among the entire Musalman community. It is hoped that the authorities will consider the desirability of keeping Mr. Gunn in the Educational Department.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

22. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th October thinks that the right which the Government has reserved to itself

MUHAMMADI,
Oct. 18th, 1912.

Nomination and the Government.

of nominating a certain number of members to the self-governing bodies, is for the purpose of preserving the balance of power where a weak party have the chance of being deprived of their rights by a strong party. But the way in which this right has been exercised in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions this year with regard to the Musalmans is sure to shake this public belief. It is better that the right of nomination should be abolished altogether than that it should be thus exercised to the prejudice of the interests of the Musalmans.

23. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th October complains of the decrease in the number of elected and nominated

MUHAMMADI,
Oct. 18th, 1912.

Decrease of Musalman representatives in the Municipalities and District Boards of Western Bengal.

Musalman representatives in the Municipalities and District Boards of Western Bengal. It cannot understand why the Government, which is so just in its treatment of the Musalmans of Eastern Bengal, should accord such a different treatment to the Western Bengal Musalmans.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

24. The *Faridpur Hitaishini* [Faridpur] of the 1st October says that the cost of survey and settlement in the Faridpur

FARIDPUR
HITAISHINI,
Oct. 1st, 1912.

The cost of the survey and settlement of the Faridpur district.

district is becoming the cause of the ruin of many people, and puts the following questions to Mr. Thomson, the officiating Settlement Officer, for favour of a public reply :—

(1) What is the total cost of the survey and settlement of the Faridpur district?

(2) What amount of land has been surveyed in Faridpur, and what amount was surveyed in Bakarganj?

(3) What was the scale of pay of officers engaged in Bakarganj? Is it not a fact that in Faridpur the appointment of a large number of officers on high salaries has led to the cost of survey and settlement being heavy?

(4) How many Assistant Settlement Officers were there in Bakarganj, and on what salaries?

(5) Should not Government bear the loss which was caused by the washing away in the rains of the boundaries which were set up in the first year of survey and settlement in Faridpur?

(6) What was the cost of construction of the large office building at Faridpur, and what price is it expected to fetch on sale? Had any similar building been constructed at Barisal?

(7) What was the cost of excavating three tanks in the Mela Field for the improvement of the Government khas mahal, and has this cost been included in the cost of survey and settlement?

(8) What was the cost of the construction of the quarters of the Settlement Officer at Faridpur?

25. In continuation of what has appeared in a previous issue, a corre-

HITAVADI,
Oct. 18th, 1912.

"Underground rights."

spondent of the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th October writes as follows on the subject of under-

ground rights :—

The Permanent Settlement calls the zamindar "proprietor" of mahals, and with the exception of "reserved rights" the Government makes the zamindar absolute owner of his zamindari. The zamindar therefore enjoys the underground rights as well as the surface rights of his land. The patnidar

also is called "proprietor" in section 13 of the Patni Regulation, so that he too enjoys the same rights as the zamindar does. It is, therefore, evident that section 108 of the Transfer of Property Act does not apply to patni mahals, which are, moreover, protected by section 11 of the Patni Regulations. There is, however, no law giving the underground rights of a land to its holder under a patnidar except by written agreement. The Privy Council's decision on this point is, therefore, perfectly correct. It is also evident from the above considerations that there are laws defining the different classes of land tenures in the country, and that the decision of the Privy Council in the Petana mauza case cannot apply to all classes of land tenures.

There is, nevertheless, one point in the Privy Council's judgment which deserves special notice. Section 108 of the Transfer of Property Act recognizes local custom, and the High Court had relied greatly on it. The Privy Council unfortunately paid no heed to it and merely said, "No decided case was cited in support of the view of the High Court." Thus the Privy Council has with one stroke of the pen destroyed the strength of local custom which the Judges of the local High Court are best fitted to know. Mr. Sarada Charan Mitra's "Tagore Law Lectures on the Land Law of Bengal" also recognizes the strength of local custom. Discarding such high authorities the Privy Council relied on Field's "Introduction to the Regulations in Bengal," which as an authoritative law book cannot surely equal Mr. Mitra's book. Moreover, "Field's Introduction" deals not with intermediate rights but with occupancy rights. Hence although the Privy Council has made a correct finding as regards the scope of the Transfer of Property Act, its decision has been spoiled by non-recognition of local custom. Henceforward it will be impossible for people to rely on local custom only in support of the possession of underground rights by under-tenureholders. The hardship will therefore be great in places where a local custom in favour of such possession really exists. The custom may have originated from the original *pattahs* of the local under-tenure granting underground rights to their holders. But now these *pattahs* are mostly wanting, and the under-tenureholder's claim to such rights now depends on the custom which has risen out of them.

It has already been said that the rights of the patnidar are the same on land held by him as those of the zamindar. The notices, therefore, which are being served by the zamindars of the Pelana and Ranchgachhia manzas on owners of coal-fields on the strength of the judgment of the Privy Council referred to above are illegal and can be defeated by an appeal to the law court. But talukdars in Bengal are mostly poor people who have not the means to carry on law suits against zamindars. Government, therefore, ought to come to their rescue and issue a proclamation defining the respective rights of zamindars and talukdars.

(h)—General.

NAYAK,
Oct. 15th, 1913

26. Under the heading noted in the margin, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 15th October makes certain suggestions in view of the forthcoming election of members to the Bengal Legislative Council, for the consideration of Their Excellencies Lord Carmichael and Lord Hardinge. In the opinion of the paper, the real representatives of Hindu society find no place in the Legislative Councils. It is only a section of English-educated Babus, who have no faith in their own religion and no sympathy with their own race, that get themselves elected to the Councils. They pose as leaders and representatives of Hindu society, while in reality they are so many *Kalapahars*, enemies of Hindu society. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu is such a self-styled leader and representative of Hindu society. Did he really represent the Hindus, he would never have dared to introduce the Marriage Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council. The people at first believed that the Bill was supported by the Government. But the subsequent attitude of the Government disabused the public mind of this erroneous idea. It behoves the Government not to give the people any opportunity to entertain such erroneous ideas by electing irresponsible persons like Babu Bhupendranath Basu to the Councils. One of the

baneful results of such elections is that the wants and grievances of Hindu society do not reach the ears of the Government and people grow discontented.

Caste distinctions must remain in Hindu society. No efforts in the past to remove these distinctions were successful, and there is no chance of their ever being removed in the future. Even English-educated Babu reformers like Surendranath and Bhupendranath, nay even the Brahmos, cannot rise superior to caste rules. Much discontent will, therefore, be removed if the elections to the Legislative Councils are made on the basis of castes. Any caste, of which the numerical strength is over five lakhs, should be permitted to elect a member to the Council. Thus the real representatives of the Brahmins, Kayasthas, Namasudras, Kaivartas, etc., will find a place in the Council. Thus the importance and influence of the upstart Babus will be gone. The English-educated Babus are at heart opposed to any increase of influence of the Hindu masses; for they know that that means the loss of their own influence. If the Government wants to destroy the sham political agitation in this country, if it wants to root out discontent, let it elect members to the Council on the basis of caste, religion, and numerical strength. The Babus resort to politics as a means of livelihood. Some of them put questions in Council, but it is said that they are paid for it.

The Musalmans have got the privilege of electing their true representatives to the Councils. Why should Hindus, Jains, Buddhists, Parsis and native Christians be deprived of that privilege? There should be one member to represent the District and Local Boards of Bengal and another to represent the Municipalities. The rest should be elected as suggested above. Bengal must be freed from "Babu despotism." We pray Lord Carmichael to do this.

27. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th October says that the revised Council regulations are almost identical with the previous ones, the only alterations being that the Musalmans have acquired some little additional advantages in consequence of their special representation and that the non-official members of the three Provincial Councils will henceforth elect each four instead of three members for the Supreme Council.

HITAVADI,
Oct. 18th, 1912.

The revised Council regulations.

Rumoured abandonment of the proposal to partition Mymensingh.

28. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 15th October has heard that Government has decided not to partition the Mymensingh district at present. The authorities have, it is said, resolved to improve the administration of the district by joining its subdivisions with its head-quarters by means of railways. If so, it is suggested that the line joining Mymensingh with Tangail should pass through Muktagacha and the Madhupur jungles. In that case there will be no necessity for building costly bridges. Moreover, such a line will do a great service to the cause of public peace by passing through a veritable nest of robbers and *budmashes*.

CHARU MIHIR,
Oct. 15th, 1912.

A postal complaint—the Shekhati post office.

29. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 18th October publishes a correspondence in which it is complained that the Postmaster and peon attached to the Shekhati post office in the Jessore district do not do their duty properly. The Postmaster does not attend the office for receiving money-orders and so forth, and the peon does not regularly deliver letters and so forth in the village of Jagannathpur. Letters and newspapers for this village are piled together for a whole week and made over to any boatman bound for the village whom the peon may happen to meet, or if he does not meet any boatman he consigns the letters to the river and gives away the newspapers to children. The inhabitants of Jagannathpur have in vain appealed to the local Postal Superintendent and the Postmaster-General, Calcutta, in the matter, and have at last prayed for transfer of the village to the jurisdiction of the Basundia post office.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Oct. 18th, 1912.

It is, moreover, urged that the post office at Shekhati should be removed to Jagannathpur Ghat, where there is a steamer station, and which commands a large boat traffic and has a madrasa and a number of populous villages near by. If this is done, the inhabitants of Jagannathpur are ready to deposit any sum of money which the postal authorities may require of them.

30. A correspondent of the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 18th October complains against the peon attached to the Sukhari post office in the Mymensingh district that he does not regularly deliver letters and so forth in the Padamshri village, which has a school, a zamindari cutcherry and a large

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Oct. 18th, 1912.

A postal complaint—the Sukhari post office.

population of respectable men. Once a meritorious student of the school could not appear in the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination because the peon had failed to deliver timely the letter which the local Sub-Inspector of Schools had written intimating the time of the examination. Parcels containing text-books for study in the school are frequently returned after keeping them in the post office for some time. Recently a money-order for Rs. 50, the District Board's grant to the school, has been similarly returned, and the consequent difficulty of its poor teachers is conceivable. The correspondent is a subscriber to the *Moslem Hitaishi*, but issues of the paper are not regularly delivered to him, so that he has been thinking of ceasing to subscribe to it.

III.—LEGISLATION.

MUHAMMADI,
Oct. 18th, 1912.

31. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th October says that an agitation has been set on foot against Mr. Zinna's Waqf Bill. It is said that the Bill can never be supported by the Hanafi Musalmans. The agitation cannot be said to be instigated by persons having selfish motives. It is desirable that Government should invite the opinions of truthful and pious Maulvis on this subject.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

HITAVADI,
Oct. 18th, 1912.

32. In the course of an article on the subject of seeing *Devi Durga*, the divine mother, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th October says that the mother should be seen as nature, as country and as the Universe. And the Hindus have acquaintance, if not intimacy, with all these three forms through the medium of their *Sastras*, the teaching of great men like Bankim Chandra Chatterji and Ramakrishna Paramahansa, and the innumerable holy places which lie scattered throughout the country. Now for the regeneration of this country it is necessary that the Indians should learn to adore the mother in these three forms with real devotion and renunciation. That the prospect is not hopeless is proved by the advent of such devotees to the mother as Bankim Chandra and Ramakrishna, the one having raised the standard of renunciation and philanthropy, the other having preached the *mantra* of the mother. Hence let all Bengal cry "*Bande Mataram*" and become real devotees to the mother.

CHARU MIHIR,
Oct. 15th, 1912.

33. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 15th October says that with the gradual improvement of the middle classes in Bengal and estrangement of feelings between the rich and the poor, the *Durga Puja* is ceasing to be the lively thing it was before, and consequently the worship of *sakti* by the Bengalis is bearing no fruit.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
Oct. 15th, 1912.

34. Referring to what have been alleged to be extraordinary precautions taken by the Detective Department during the passage of Lord Kitchener to Egypt, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th October wants to know the reason specially why now so much fuss is made about the protection of English officials who were all along so popular. Does the fault lie with the officials, or have the people really become murderers?

HITAVADI,
Oct. 18th, 1912.

35. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th October ridicules in a cartoon the efforts of the popular leaders in Bengal to keep up the *swadeshi-cum-boycott* by holding a *swadeshi mela*. In the letter-press these leaders are charged with selfishness and mendacity, and the *swadeshi mela* is described as the place where the *purda* of many Hindus was destroyed and Hindu ladies had the opportunity of displaying their beauty in large numbers.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 26th October 1912.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 26th October 1912.

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CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT PART II

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN HONGKONG

Week ending 22nd October 1952

CONFIDENTIAL

Page 2

List of native-owned English newspapers in Hongkong and their circulation figures for the week ending 22nd October 1952.

1. - Hongkong Free Press

2. - The Hongkong News

3. - The Hongkong Standard

4. - The Hongkong Times

5. - The Hongkong Telegraph

6. - The Hongkong Post

7. - The Hongkong Star

8. - The Hongkong Herald

9. - The Hongkong Journal

10. - The Hongkong Review

11. - The Hongkong Chronicle

**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH**

[As it stood on 1st January 1912.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,500 to 4,000
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	3,500 to 8,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 44, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	800 to 1,000
4*	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
5	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banerji and H. Dutt ...	2,000
6	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen ...	1,000 to 1,500
7	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Noreish Chandra Sarbadhikari and Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari.	1,000
8	"Musalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman ...	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Bayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 61 years ...	400
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Bose ...	2,000
11	"Herald"	Dacca	Do.	Pryo Nath Sen ...	...
12	"East"	Do.	Bi-weekly	.....	.....

* Has not been published for the last six months, and most probably it will not be published again.

PART II OF THE WEEKLY REPORT.

Additions to, and alterations in, the List of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st June 1912.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
New	"Worlds Messenger" ...	No. 18, Kali Prasad Chakraborty's Street.	Monthly (English).	Raghu Probir Mitra (Hindu), age 23 years.	100 copies.
Do.	"Current Indian Cases" (a law paper).	No. 1-1, College Square, East.	Monthly (English).	Monindra Nath Mitter and Brothers (Kayastha), age 32 years.	Ditto.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1693. In an article on the outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and the Balkan States, the *Bengalee* remarks that to-day Turkey and the Balkan States. Asia is self-conscious, palpitating with a new life, and buoyant with new hopes. The eyes of the Orient are fixed upon this struggle. They are watching it with painful interest. There is an under-current of feeling, which it would be useless to disguise, that if Turkey were a Christian and a Western Power and not an Eastern Sovereignty professing Islamism, the intervention of the European Powers would have been more prompt and effective. The impression may or may not be well-founded. The European concert is slow to move; and its leisurely movement may have proved fatal to the peaceful solution of the situation. But the impression is there, deep-seated in the minds of Oriental nations. The barriers of race and creed offer no obstacles to the outpouring of their sympathy for Turkey. The Aryan Hindu and the Mongolian Buddhist are watching with eager interest the progress of a struggle in which a great Oriental nation, whom destiny has given the sceptre of sovereignty over Eastern Europe, is involved. They cannot forget the past of Islam and the debt which mankind owes to Islamic civilization. The struggle that is going on in Eastern Europe affects wider issues than those immediately concerned. The Moslem Powers are passing through a crisis of the gravest moment. The fate of two great and ancient empires is trembling in the balance. If Turkey is victorious, the Muhammadan Powers may yet recover lost ground. If Turkey succumbs, the journal shudders to contemplate the future. There is a grave crisis in the fortunes of the Muhammadan world. In that crisis, our Muhammadan fellow-countrymen deserve and will receive, in an unstinted measure, the sympathy of the Hindu community in India.

BENGALURU,
23rd Oct. 1913.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

1694. A correspondent to the *Indian Mirror* writes :—“ Will you kindly allow me a short space in your valuable paper to draw attention to some sentences passed by one of the Presidency Magistrates on Monday last, which are on the face of them, to say the least, extraordinary? The particular Magistrate had two European cases. In one he acquitted the accused of assault and let him go scot-free, though the man *admitted* having abused the complainant severely. The other case was a more glaring one and has led to a serious miscarriage of justice. A European was charged with criminal breach of trust of Rs. 130 (entrusted to him to pay custom dues) which he misappropriated. He surrendered on the 27th September last and was in custody till 14th October, i.e., 17 or 18 days. This case was postponed by the Magistrate twice, on his own application, to enable him to raise the money and to compromise the case, though it was not compoundable. The man failed to pay up the amount embezzled, yet the Magistrate asked the prosecutor while giving evidence why he did not compromise the case!!! The accused pleaded guilty and told the court a falsehood at first that he had been drinking with some friends and did not know what had become of the money. There was available evidence in the police papers and of witnesses which the Magistrate did not think necessary to record, to show that the story was absolutely untrue. Later on the accused when cornered admitted he had himself used up the money. He was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 150 and in default to *fifteen* days' imprisonment. A pleader in court then pointed out that under the law a substantive sentence of imprisonment was necessary, whereupon the Magistrate (was it ironical?) ordered his detention up to the rising of the court, though the offence is punishable with *seven* years. This accused was convicted last year of criminal breach of trust of Rs. 40 by the

Sentences passed by a Presidency Magistrate.

INDIAN MIRROR,
17th Oct. 1913.

High Court and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 and *three months* in default. So that when he misappropriates a *second* time a sum *over three times* that charged against him in the High Court he gets default sentence of *fifteen* days or *one sixth* of the *previous* sentence in default. The motto of the Court seems to have been "the greater the offence, the less the punishment." The Magistrate also said in his judgment that he took into consideration that accused was *nearly* a month in custody. But in the first place this is incorrect: he was only 17 or 18 days in *hajut*; next, out of this period the custody of 10 days was due to the postponements granted at his own request to enable him to pay the amount embezzled. The absurdity of the sentence is brought into striking contrast that on the *same* day the *same* Magistrate fined a woman for drunkenness Rs. 5 or *two* days in default; that is, while the fine of the embezzler who was previously convicted was *thirty* times more, the imprisonment in default, instead of being *sixty* days (proportionately) was only *fifteen* days. Now a jetty sircar was on the same day sentenced to 6 *months'* imprisonment by another Magistrate for a precisely similar offence as the embezzler and *no* previous case was alleged in his case. Leniency in a Magistrate is no doubt a virtue, but misplaced lenity acts as an incentive to further crime instead of being deterrent. We hope His Excellency the Governor of Bengal will call for the records of this European embezzling case and submit the same to the proper authorities for consideration of the grossly inadequate sentence imposed."

MUSALMAN,
18th Oct. 1912.

1695. The *Mussalman*, in alluding to the quarrel between Christian missionaries and some Muhammadan preachers at the Wellington Square on the 21st July, remarks that one Sheikh Mustan and three other Muhammadans were arrested on a charge of assaulting a police constable who, it is said, had gone there to restore order. The version of the defence was, however, that the Christian preachers were the aggressors, and the assault on the constable was a myth, but the trying Magistrate did not believe it and convicted all the accused and sentenced them to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment each, and further directed them to be bound down to keep the peace for one year, failing which they were ordered to be imprisoned for one year. It is to be noted that the order was passed at about 5 o'clock on Monday last, the day on the evening of which the courts were all closed for the *Pujas*. The sentence was non-appealable and passed at a time when it was almost impossible for the accused to move the High Court and apply for bail. The case was practically between Christian and Muhammadan preachers, and the conduct of the Magistrate leads to the presumption that he did not try it in a judicial spirit. If he believed that the accused were guilty, he, no doubt, did his duty by convicting them, but by passing the sentence on the eve of the holidays and thus preventing them from moving the High Court till the term of the imprisonment nearly expires, he has exposed himself to the charge of favouring the prosecution and deliberately prejudicing the accused. This is an instance of punishment with a vengeance.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
24th Oct. 1912

1696. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* remarks in connection with this case that so far as the Indian public are concerned, their view is, that though Mr. Arnold has been found guilty by a Chief Court Judge, selfless sacrifices of the kind made by Mr. Arnold or Englishmen of his type in the cause of humanity, even when misdirected or led by overzeal, add, in the public estimate, more lustre to the glory of British rule and popularize their rule here than repressive measures or the vigorous acts of overzealous officials. One thing is certain. If Mr. Arnold has suffered, it will not be in vain—it is bound to give a better tone to the administration of criminal justice in Burma.

BENGALUR,
22nd Oct. 1912.

1697. On the same subject the *Bengalee* writes:—"Defamation committed by an editor in the discharge of a public duty, in which no personal malice can be proved, ought to involve no penal consequences and should be a matter of civil liability. From time to time this view has been put forward in the public prints, when a case such as that of Mr. Arnold has attracted public attention. But the point ought to be pressed by the association of journalists, of which there is one in Calcutta. Journalists are such an influential body that if they combine and agitate the reform in the law referred to is bound to take place. Looking a

the matter from this point of view Mr. Arnold's incarceration may prove a blessing in disguise."

(c)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

1698. Referring to the general election of the Raniganj Municipality, a correspondent to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that again a serious mistake has been made in connection with the selection of four members to be nominated by the Government. There are only six European gentlemen residing in the town of Raniganj, and so only one European member is sufficient to represent their interests on the local municipal board. But we find in place of one, three European gentlemen have been nominated in direct contravention of the Government circular.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
16th Oct. 1912.

1699. A correspondent to the *Bengalee* writes:—"The Madhupur Municipality is very faithful in serving timely demand notices on tax-payers and more punctual in realising the taxes by levying distress warrants, but the Commissioners do care little to know how far the conservancy part of the duty is faithfully done and the public safety is maintained. The services of a qualified Overseer have long been dispensed with. The Municipality is of a very inoffensive nature and does not offend the offensive matters by removing them hastily. The famine is threatening the district, and as most of the tax-payers are cultivators and poor labourers, they are crying to know if the Municipality will suspend the taxation for the ensuing year or they will have to sell their cattle to meet the demands."

BENGALUR,
25th Oct. 1912.

(h)—*General.*

1700. In pointing out the hardships which are borne by Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors in Bengal owing to alleged unfair distribution in grades, a correspondent to the *Bengalee* writes:—"We appeal to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa to look into these matters personally and see that every officer may in the ordinary course attain to the highest grade after not more than 25 years' service, that the first three grades may be brought into conformity with those of the Judicial Branch, that a time scale of salary may be introduced, that extensions of service be done away with altogether, that a more liberal scale of travelling allowance be introduced, that more appointments in the Imperial Service be thrown open to the Provincial Service, that temporary vacancies in the rank of District officers may be more generally filled up by senior Deputy Magistrates, that in the matter of transfers of Deputies and Sub-Deputies a more satisfactory system (analogous to that followed by the High Court in the case of the Judicial Branch) may be adopted. Without doubt there is widespread discontent in the ranks of the Provincial Civil Service, although the poor Deputies and Sub-Deputies dare not speak out their minds for fear of displeasing their official superiors. They must be either angels or devils if they did not feel the injustice of the present system."

BENGALUR,
24th Oct. 1912.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1701. In explaining why the 16th October should be celebrated with as much heart and warmth of feeling as in previous years, though the partition has been annulled, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks:—"Whatever the history of its genesis, there is no gainsaying the fact that the celebration is an outward flow of that national life, of that sense of duty and devotion to the motherland and brotherly love to all our countrymen, that has long been bubbling within. It may have originated in a feeling of irritation and discontent brought about

AMRITA BASAR
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by that heartless measure, the partition of Bengal, but its root has been drawing its sap from a region which is all-sweet and all-sacred, and which is too deep to be contaminated by any unworthy or uncharitable feeling. This national sentiment once called into life, its stream should not only be allowed a free flow, fertilising as it flows, but periodically worshipped like the other sacred gifts of God to man. This also explains why, in spite of the removal of the cause which gave it birth, our duty towards this newly awakened national consciousness should not be allowed to cease or slacken. Indeed, in no sense should such a thing be allowed. Even if we look upon the matter in the narrower sense . . . and consider these celebrations as a means intended to subserve a particular end, viz., the annulment of the partition, it should not in the least be affected by the so-called annulment of the partition. For, if there was one partition before, we have now in its place several partitions which are as unnecessary and as calculated to wound our national susceptibilities as their predecessor. Indeed, these subsequent partitions are much more mischievous in their operation. For the first partition, although a most unfortunate and deplorable one, had this relieving feature about it, that it gave a fillip to the dormant patriotic impulse of our race, an impulse which through our race spread over the whole of the country. But what compensation are the present partitions offering? None—absolutely none. On the other hand, being accompanied by the lollypop of a so-called reunion of the Sundered Bengals, they are making a section of our people—including, unfortunately, some who ought to know better—blind to the real issues. As it is, the voices of reason and warning are drowned by the over-jubilation and hilarious joys and dances of the latter, which are distinctly calculated to bring about a reactionary swing of the pendulum of national life on the other side. Already an ebb-tide is visible in its current, and if this unmeaning interpretation of, and jubilation over, this so-called annulment of the partition continues, Heaven only knows what is in store for us."

BENGALUR,
17th Oct. 1913.

1702. The *Bengalee* contains the following:—"The *Kalyani* is a vernacular paper issued from Magura in the district of Jessore. This paper had in successive issues published allegations against the Sheristadar of the Judge's Court at Jessore. The allegations were more or less serious, and the *Kalyani* appealed to the authorities to make an enquiry in regard to them. We are not aware that the enquiry has yet been held; but in the meantime the *Kalyani* itself has been sought to be punished by the withdrawal from it of what are known as the sale notifications, the publication of which, besides being of service to the public, is a source of income to the mufassil journals. We are entirely at a loss to understand why the authorities should have taken this step. . . . The action of the District Judge in directing the withdrawal of the notifications from the *Kalyani* is simply inexplicable. If the withdrawal has anything to do with the publication of the allegations against the Sheristadar, we cannot too strongly condemn the action taken by the authorities. If there was anything objectionable in the publication of the allegations, the Sheristadar had his remedy. But the withdrawal of the sale notifications is an act of pettiness which we are sure will not commend itself to the higher authorities."

The *Kalyani*.

1703. The *Bengalee* writes:—"In service there ought to be no distinction between the European and the Indian. An Indian police officer ought to have the same privileges which belong to European officers of his grade. There should be no curtailment of duties, based upon racial considerations. It is, therefore, with a feeling of pain and surprise that we call attention to a circular issued in the *Police Gazette* for the distribution of arms to selected villagers in Bengal. . . . The circular lays down that this is to be done by a European Magistrate or a European police officer. It follows that if the District Magistrate or the senior police officer in the district happens to be an Indian the duty will have to be performed by his European subordinate An Indian is held qualified to rule a district, but is deemed unfit to distribute a few guns to the villagers in the district. Is there any logic or common sense in the institution of a distinction like this? It is a slur upon Indian officials, the remnant of a feeling of mistrust which, we had hoped, had disappeared with the inauguration of the new policy. It is really adding insult to injury. There is the

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25th Oct. 1913.

An invidious distinction.

Arms Act which makes an irritating distinction between Indians and Europeans; and now it is officially proclaimed in the *Police Gazette* that even Indian officers of the highest rank are not to be trusted with the distribution of arms to the villagers. We can easily imagine what self-respecting Indian officers felt on reading a circular like this. Is there any justification for it? We say, absolutely none. On the contrary, the arguments are all on the opposite side. An Indian District Magistrate or Superintendent of Police would be in a far better position to judge what villagers may be trusted with arms than a European Inspector who understands the language imperfectly and knows the people even less. We trust the circular will be modified upon the lines we have suggested and the irritating distinction to which we have referred will be removed. May we invite Lord Carmichael's attention to this matter?"

J. S. WILSON,
Special Assistant.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH,
9, ELYSIUM ROW,
The 26th October 1912.

